The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,386.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rash—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,247 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander Wm. Starrett, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th December 1875, at 4 P.M.:

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves Bombay	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Trincomalie	6
„ Goa	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ „ (for Mangalore)	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Mailapatam	10
„ Cannanore	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	31	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Allepey	1	Arrive Calcutta	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, and MOHAMMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves Bombay	24	Leaves Busreh	13
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Guader	30	„ Bushire	15
„ Jask	Jan. 1876. 1	„ Bahareh	16
„ Pasnee Abbas	2	„ Linga	20
„ Linga	4	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Mahomerah	8	Arrives Bombay	Feb. 1
Arrives Busreh	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTIAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the cold season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander W. Cheyware, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£12	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street,

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	3973	498	.....	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	29th Jan.
EURO-A	2477	424	18th Jan.	8th Jan.	22nd Feb.
UTOPIA	3736	478	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Spec.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec. Jan.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2809	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
SAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Barot, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st December 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,972 Tons, 498 H.P., Captain James Laird, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION,

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass, and Porcelain wares, &c., at No. 34, Meadow Street, opposite Ragoo Sh mji's.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor of the house, No. 34, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of R. Harrup Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the above will be on view on and after MONDAY the 27th inst.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ Mule Twist No. 20 s.
15 „ Printing Papers 40 lbs.
7 cases p nts.
20 „ 1 lb tins Assorted Jams by Coward.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, PRESSES, &c., AT GAMDEVI IN VICTORIA MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises of Victoria Mill, at Gamdevi Road, the following articles saved from the late fire:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

40 Cop Reels.
6 Bobbin Reels.
4 Bundling Presses.
1 Hydraulic Press.
1 Shafting.

And large stock of yarn and sundry things, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1875.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on

FRIDAY, 24th December, current,
SATURDAY (Christmas), 25th December, and
THURSDAY, 30th December,
FRIDAY, 31st December,
SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, call-d "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Ommatee, in the Hyderabad Assigned District, Merchant, who died intestate at Commatee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debts or claims against or affecting any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send in to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother-german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of Act X.'of 1866, entitled the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the MATTER of the GOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

Upon reading the affidavit of COWASJEE JEHANGHEER JASSAWALLA, one of the Liquidators of the above Company, sworn in this matter on the 9th day of November 1875, and on hearing Mr. Ardesir Framjee, Solicitor for the said Liquidators, I do Order that all CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS against the said Company do, on or before the 15th day of January 1876, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims in writing to the Liquidators of the said Company at its Registered Office at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, and prove the same on or before that date, in default whereof, they will be excluded from the benefit o any distribution of assets made before such debts or claims are so proved; and I do further Order that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native local newspapers within three days from this day.—Dated this 29th day of November 1875.

C. SARGENT.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for the Liquidators.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA, GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS, CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENTS to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Riddings.

2. A reduction of 3¾ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day or part of a day, will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FIRE INSURANCES can be effected through the Undersigned at very LOW RATES of premium and at the same time with GOOD SECURITY. MR. JAMES STEWART of the Head Office, "UNIVERSAL" Fire Company, London, is at present in Bombay for a few weeks and will survey Cotton Mills, Presses, &c.

Risks taken on their merits.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, Apollo Street.
CHIEF AGENTS,
"UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE."

Extract from Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.'s London Letter of 19th November to their Bombay Firm.

"We have heard to-day that the position of the "Universal" Fire Insurance Company is very good. The Managing Director, Mr. Wm. MANCOCK, is a man of means and is working the business in a most satisfactory manner. This information we received from a thoroughly trustworthy source."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, Captain O'Keeffe, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously PASSED by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS (FORT and BYCULLA) will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs will preside.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, also on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till the 27th instant, inclusive, for ASPHALTING the FLOORS of SIX BARRACKS at COLABA. Plan, Specification, Form of Contract, &c., can be seen, and bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 2.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 22nd December 1875.

NOTICE.

MY NEPHEW, JEHANGEER SHAPOORJEE, who was employed by me in my Firm at Bombay as CABINET MAKER and GENERAL MERCHANT, on the KALBADAVIE ROAD, having EMBEZZLED a large sum of Money obtained by him without my knowledge or authority, in my name, from one of my Up-country Customers, has run away. He has been DISMISSED from my service. The Public at Bombay and at Out-stations are therefore hereby CAUTIONED against making any PAYMENTS on account of my aforesaid Firm to the said Jehangeer Shapoorjee, or entrusting any Goods or Orders to him for my Firm.

જમશેદજી નવરોજી.

i. e. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently located within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which furnish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE "SPECIAL SHERRY" HAS ARRIVED.

IT has been exhibited as a *dietetic*, by special permission, in the Museum of the British Medical Association. It is adopted and recommended by nearly 2,000 Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable *dietetic qualities*.

"Free from *Acidity* and *Heat*"—*The British Medical Journal*.

"It cannot fail to become an *important element* in the list of stimulants, and an *essential* material in every *sick man's room*."—J. D. Brown, F. R. C. S., Surgeon Major, Royal Pembroke Artillery.

For other opinions see *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 23, 1875.

Price per quart bottle ..... Rs. 2-4
„ per dozen ..... „ 24-0

M. B. MADON & Co.,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, &c.
40, Bahurkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of RAILWAY between AGRA and GWALIOR, including the BRIDGE over the RIVER CHUMBUL, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. English materials, for the most part, and skilled agency will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings shewing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from MONDAY, the 27th of December 1875, till SATURDAY, the 22nd or January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) Fifty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "TENDER FOR THE SINDIA STATE RAILWAY," must be forwarded (registered) to the DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Agra, so as to reach him not later than SUNDAY, the 24th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Lieut-Col., R. E.,
Director of State Railways.

Dated Simla, the 17th December 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRANCHES of FRESH CUT HOLLY at WATSON & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, the SPACIOUS and AIRY QUARTERS on the Top Floor, above Mr. Neubeg's, 4, Medow Street. Apply on the premises.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A splendid collection FOR SALE at WALKER & COMPANY'S, Rampart Row.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, RICHLY ORNAMENTED, NOW ON VIEW. Christmas Cards, Scented Sachets, Tree Ornaments, &c. PEARSE, opposite Old Secretariat.

ALL CHRISTMAS CAKES purchased at PEARCE'S, 2, Apollo Street, will be accompanied with a COLOURED MOTTO FLAG.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Dr wing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wood n and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes. China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tualee, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Pilse, Bo ders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaus; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for any Furniture of every and any description, and accordingly to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indor, the Mahraja of Joypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Rattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

CHRISTMAS—1875.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,

Have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has been so long and so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice of fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates.	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE—

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Green Oranges,	Pralines,
Cherries,	Greengages,	Lunettes,	Strawberries,

in cases of about 7 lbs, or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,
Candied Peels,	Figs,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
China Preserves,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage.	Flirtation.	Zanzibar Whistle.
Arctic Relics.	Surprise.	Post Office.
Ye Hermit.	Gaiety.	Uncle Joe's Luck,
What men have said about women.	Forfeits.	City of London.
What women have said about men.	Courtship and Marriage.	Gipsy Queen.

And thirty other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

BURGUNDIES.	CHAMPAGNES.
White and Red, Still and Sparkling. Specially selected	From Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency at Epernay.
CLARETS.	HOCKS & MOSELLES.
The Company's celebrated brands from their Bordeaux Agency.	Sparkling & Still from the Company's Coblentz Agency.
PORTS.	SHERRIES.
Selected by the Company's Agency at the Alto Douro.	Ten brands of high class Wines from the Company's Xerez Agency.

BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES.

All of the best brands.

LIQUEURS.

The largest assortment in the Presidency.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Portrait, Landscape and Scrap.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Chess Boards, Tea Caddies, Smokers' Companions, Card Cases, and Trays, &c. &c.

CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.

DRESS AND WRITING CASES.
Of a variety of patterns, In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES.
Of twenty different Patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE.
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.
BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.
CHARMS.
For the watch Chain.
EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.
LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved or Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet, or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits.
NECKLETS & NECK CHAINS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.
RINGS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.
SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)

28, MEADOWS STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming March Hot Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the season. Rs.	Names of the Occupants during last March season.
3	The Byke	500	Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett. Toonachie,
6	Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Knight	500	Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Dr. and Mrs. Ma-
7	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	500	Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.
10	The Hermitage	400	Mr. and Mrs. Gunputty.
11	Red Lands	500	Mr. and Mrs. Stacey.
13	Walker's Bungalow	400	Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan.
14	Scott's Bungalow	700	Maurice H. Wilkinson, Esq.
16	Gowan House	525	Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, C. S.
21	Stearns Cottage	400	Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone.
25	Rose Cottage	500	Mr. and Mrs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND DEC. 1875.

WE are still without later Home telegrams than Reuter's report of Saturday, and this, coupled with the near approach of the holidays, renders every branch of business extremely dull.

IN COTTON to-day there has been nothing of any consequence done. Some small lots of Fairpore have been bought at Rs. 187 and Rs. 187½, and Hingunghaut at Rs. 217 per candy full-pressed, but in the absence of telegrams exporters decline operating to any extent while dealers holding but small stocks are not pressing sellers.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet but unchanged in position. Supplies in the hands of importers are limited, but dealers hold considerable stocks, while the up-country demand is insignificant.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE there has not been much doing to-day, but owing to Calcutta advices there has been a much firmer feeling here to-day with an advance of 1-16d. per rupee all round. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 17-32d.	Per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s 9 15-16	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 9 15-16	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 10	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business, a remark applicable also to GOVERNMENT PAPER, quotations for which are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with a downward tendency. Bank Shares are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving concerns, with few exceptions, are unaltered, but we quote a decline of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 per share in Jewras Balloo, Mofussil Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher, and Broach Cotton Co. have advanced to Rs. 90. There is some enquiry for G. I. P. Railway Stock which has advanced to Rs. 255 to Rs. 256, the highest point yet reached.

FREIGHTS to-day are dull at £2-5 for immediate and £2-7-6 per ton for forward shipment, but the cargo offering at these rates is most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
50,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,280	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,440
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	680
150	1,000	400		Alred Mills Co.	1,108
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
178	1,000	all		Bellasy	503
1,000	250	all		Barar Company (late)	265
2,000	250	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	260
600	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
600	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Carwar Co.	838 xd
320	250	all		Cocconada Press Co	30
1,200	1,000	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,900 xd
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholleru P. & G. Co.	320
352	1,000	all		East India Press Co.	1,100
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,950
360	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	1000 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Printers' United Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Seesoon's Press Co.	560
480	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	415
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,175
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
600	1,000	...	125 p.c.	Wallace's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
1,000	250	all	150 p.c.	Bombay Spinning	675
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,080
400	160	all	150 p.c.	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	890
2,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Flemings & Co.	890
4,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,080
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
7	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	800	...	Madhowji Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morsarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	40 p.c.	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soondercas Spinning	875
500	1,000	1,000	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 9	0 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	255
...	£20	10 3	14 9 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	256
...	£20	6 5	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13	1 do.	Ditto	22
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	19 6	5 15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Peerie Land & F. Co. Ld.	55
1,750	5,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Masagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

11,000	19,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	57
1,750	1,000	600	1,000	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	620
600	500	300	80 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
5,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	25
1,500	500	all	30	Tredher & Co.	405
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vizgar Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	98	12½	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 18th December, 1875.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		60,845	0	0
Merchandize		72,463	0	0
Municipal Trains		339	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,33,607	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1874.

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		42,338	0	0
Merchandize		68,949	0	0
Telegraph		503	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,11,690	0	0
	Increase Rs.	21,917	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HERMONIA, 1,497 tons, Captain S. B. Small, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 27th), with a cargo of 2,113 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP PRINCESS SAMAWATTY, 982 tons, Captain G. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 21st), with a cargo of 1,213 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Jeddah (December 10th), via Aden, with a general cargo, and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ONNESA, 1,445 tons, Captain H. Vold, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (December 10th), with a cargo of 300 tons patent fuel, and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s. KHEDIVE, 3,742 tons, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, &c. (November 21st), via the Suez Canal with English mail, and the following cargo :—12 boxes specie, 270 packages wine, 6,234 packages piece goods, 239 packages twist, 73 cases cochineal, 102 casks beer 100 cases champagne, 75 cases gin, 21 cases provisions, 5 cases saffron, 546 casks and 55 cases copper, 27½ bottles quicksilver, 600 packages steel iron, 120 case, brass, 8,233 bars and 118 bundles iron, 10 cases claret 20 cases rum, 12 cases boots, and many other packages merchandize and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Harald Haarfager	Heltberg	Jeddah, Dec 10.
22	Khedive (s)	Steward	London, Nov 21.
	Odessa (s)	Vold	Jeddah, Dec 10.
	Vixen (s)	O'Keef	Liverpool, Nov 15.
	Hermonia	Small	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Princess Samawatty	Anderson	Cardiff, Aug 21.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Magnolia	Cartor	Calcutta.

The Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Harald Haarfager, to Marseilles.
Barque Alfred Mitchell, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
17	Genoa (s)	Villa	Genoa, Nov. 6.
	Ruman Gilmore	Cayce	Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 12.
	Moses B. Tower	Hallett	Melbourne, Oct. 14.
18	Mairi Bhan	Masson	Liverpool, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
17	Arratoon Apcar (s)	...	...
	Great Victoria	...	...
18	Rajpootana (s)	...	...
	Mirzapore	...	...
	Tse Kya Yoen Ryan	...	...
	Iskander Shah	...	...
	Thirlmere	...	...
	Dunloe	...	...

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
27 Cosmopolis, ship Lyons, from Cardiff.
Dec. 1 Batrack, ss, Zotoff, from Liverpool.
4 President, barque, Valeur, from Shields.
6 Negahilah, E, ss, Vasphie, from Tadjoura.
6 Americs, ss, Stridsberg, from Bombay.
7 Zagazig, E, ss, Emin, from Zeila.
8 Sarthe, F T, ship, Guiband, from Towlon.
8 Utopia, ss, Groat, from Bombay.
8 Arabia, ss, Rollo, from Bombay.
9 Mira, ss, Lee, from Calcutta.
9 Tanta, ss, Loattee, from Berberra.
9 Remus, ss, Chalmers, from Newcastle.
10 Gowalior, ss, Haselwood, from London.
10 Dalhousie, H M S, Warner from Vingoria.
10 Kirch, ss, Pearce, from Kurrachee.
10 Sevend, ss, Aaris, from Cardiff.
10 Stevenson, ss, Straker, from Bombay.
11 Djafferria, E, ss, Mansour, from Zeila.
12 Vingoria, ss, Lang, from Jeddah.
12 Prior, ss, Arnatt, from Carwar.
12 Sumatra, ss, Cobosara, from Genoa.
13 Atholl, ss, Thompson, from London.
13 Venetia, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
13 Harald Haarfager, ss, Haltberg, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8 Negahilah E, ss, Vasphie, to Tadjoura.
8 Zagazig E, ss, Emin, to Suez.
8 Fulopia, ss, Groat, to Liverpool.
8 Arabia, ss, Rollo, to Genova.
9 Americs, ss, Stridsberg, to Jeddah.
9 Sarthe, F T, ship, Guiband, to Saigon.
9 Mira, ss, Lee, to London.
9 Remus, ss, Chalmers, to Berberra.
10 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, to Akyab.
10 Batrak, ss, Zotoff, to Singapore.
10 Malwa, s, Tomlin, to Calcutta.
10 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
10 Gowalior, ss, Haselwood, to Bombay.
10 Kirch, ss, Pearce, to Dunkirk.
11 Correze, F T, ship, Rousou, to Toulon.
11 Stevenson, ss, Straker, to Liverpool.
12 Dalhousie, H M S, Warner, to Vingoria.
12 Prior, ss, Arnatt, to Odessa.
12 Sumatra, ss, Cobosara, to Bombay.
13 Atholl, ss, Thompson, to Colombo.
13 Venetia, ss, Rabot, to Suez.
13 Harald Haarfarer, ss, Haltberg, to Bombay.
14 Tanta, ss, Loattee, to Gueba.
14 Sevend, ss, Aaris, to Colombo.
14 Djafferria F, ss, Mansour, to Zeila.
14 Vingoria, ss, Lang, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Cosmopolis, ship, Lyons, from Cardiff.
President, barque, Valeur, from Shields.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·995
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·0
Minimum do. do	70·9
General Direction of wind	E, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zoal s, 1 cask hardware, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Antrim, 150 casks beer, Volkart Brothers.
Strathclyde s. 13 cases needles and 91 packages gunpowder, Volkart Brothers.
Rajpoot, 25 casks disinfecting powder, Abdoolally Mahamedally; 100 kegs iron nail, Mossajee Esmalljee.
Travancore s, 17 cases oilmanstore, C F Mitchell and Co.
Macedonia s, 3 889 bundles hoop iron, The New East India Press Co; 500 bundles hoop iron, Lalljee Somersee.
Tythonus. 30 cases matches, 28 cases oil tumblers, 7 cases goblets and 3 case finger cups, 124 casks beer, 50 boxes tinned pots and 25 boxes bar iron, Volkart Brothers.
Gwalior s, 3 cases hams, 1 case bacon and 5 cases cheese, Jewanjee Eduljee ; 25 cases slate pencils, Eabhoy Tyebally.
Bangalore s, 5 cases champagne, 5 cases moselle, 30 cases claret, 3 cases hocks, 3 cases portwine, 4 cases brandy, 1 case whiskey 2 cases gin, 1 case curacoa and 1 case maraschina, W Watson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 2 cases orsidue, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sclavio s, 200 bags gall, Sewjee Kessowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 96 bales cotton, Veljee Soondercje ; 46 bales cotton, Vithuldass Korjee ; 115 bales cotton, Morarjee Narsindass.
Zamra s, 123 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 15 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 250 bags myrabollams, Sewjee Kessowjee ; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee.
Tagus s, 65 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.
Macedonia s, 500 bags galls, Jaitha Purseotum ; 400 bags myrabollams and 251 bales wool Nursee Khuttow ; 33 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton Framjee, Sadul and Co ; 225 bales cotton, Kessorjee Jadowjee ; 50 Bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 225 bales cotton, Khatow Muckanjee ; 69 bales cotton, Mahathooradas Chapsee.

FOR LONDON.

James Drake s, 88 bales coir yarn and 747 bales coir fibre, Talub Arbee ; 500 bags rapeseed, Wylie, Scott and Co ; 100 cases oilsanum, Ralli Brothers ; 4 cases ghee, C Bounevialle and Co.
Khiva s, 25 cases cardamoms, Nursee Khuttow ; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Allana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 24 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Z. King s, 1,528 bags linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s, 38 packages ginger, and 2 cases cardamoms, M. M. Meeree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s. 18 bundles sumada stone, Cayemally Tyebally ; 41 bundles horns, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 200 bun lles horns and 2 bundles hearabole, Ludhabhoy Ebram ; 17 cases fishmaws, and sharkins, Meralybhoy Dama ; 15 cases peacock feather, Menallybhoy Dama & Co ; 4 cases peacock feather, Rusmbally Allyruza, 6 cases peacock feather, Momedally Lackmajee ; 18 cwts Sandlewood and 20 bales twist, Hajee Joo Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 100 bales twist. N.B. Mody & Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon 20 bales twist. Ramdass Kimjee ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 61 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 8 bales twist and 1 case peacock feather, Elitas Ally ; 25 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 27 bags cloves, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed ; 20 bales twist, Ramdase Khimjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 25 bales twist, Girgaum Cotton Mill Spinning Co ; 18 cases fishmaws and sharkins Hassum Damjee.

HIGH COURT.—23RD DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

For Judgment.

389-74—Prescott and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.
9-74—Mr Fletcher—for pauper—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

Judges' Summons adjourned from Chambers.

193-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ibrahim Hassum and others vs Hamed Sagoorany and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.

For Judgment.

108-75—Mr Pollock—Sh Hurry Vullub Motecram vs Toojee Luckhmee and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emmabai widow vs Haji and another Aly Mahomed and others—Balkrishna B.—Part heard.
252-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Goculjee Damjee—M Morojee.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlall Bhowanedass vs Dhurumdass Jumnadass and others.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
258-75 - K Morojee—Manecklal Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo widow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
375-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motecram Bhughoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

(Ecclesiastical side.)

In the matter of the Will and test-ment of Tricumjee Walljee, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased—Present and Winter—Bai Kessurbai widow vs Narronjee Waljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSES.

647-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sittabai widow vs Gopalrao Pandoorung.
646-75—Tyabji and Sayani—Feerbhoy Assur vs Hajeebhai Goolam Hoosein.
659-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Appollo Press Company, Ld vs Goverdhun Purshotum.
660-75—L nch and Tobin—Robert Barclay Reynold and others vs Rennoobhoy Mahomed.
669-75—In person—Bhugubhoy Custoorchund vs Kessreechund Lulloobhoy.
454-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nansee Khyraz and another vs Alfred Thomas Whittle—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

295-75—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Gordhundass Goculdas —Macfarlane and Skipsey.
519-75—Amardhun and Shamdhibhoy—G J Mody vs Madhowrao Vinnanath and others—Chalk and Turner.
572-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others vs W Nicol and Company.
574-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sarrabai widow and others vs Jan Mahomed K—A Framjee.
551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mullo Bamji vs Dewjee Ramjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutte vs Manocklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hassunbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thucker Dewjee Hirjee—G S Judge.
278-75—M. Balkrishna and B—Pranjiwundass Jugjeewundass vs William London—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Wahab, Lieut Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 22.

Smith, Lieut Col, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 22.

Clark, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, to Delhi.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, December 18.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Maj F L Playfair, Cant Mag, Kamptee, from the 14th inst or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Kamptee, during the absence on leave of Maj Playfair or until further orders.

Mr W P Thomas, Asst Conservator of Forests, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2938, dated 10th June last, and assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd Oct last.

The following temporary promotions and alterations are made by the Chief Comr :—

Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comr 1st class, with effect from the 15th Nov inst.
Col H F Waddington, Depy Comr 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comr 1st class, from the date he assumed charge of the Wardha Dist.
Lt-Col W B Thomson, Depy Comr 2nd class, and Offg Depy Comr 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade of Depy Comr 2nd class, from 26th Nov 1875.
Maj C H Grace, Depy Comr 4th class and Offg Depy Comr 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comr 3rd class, from the 26th Nov 1875.
Capt M M Bowie, Asst Comr 1st class and Offg Depy Comr 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Comr 4th class, from the 26th Nov 1875.
Mr T E Ellison, Asst Comr 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr 1st class, from the 8th Nov 1875.
Capt E A Pemberton, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Saugor.
Mr T E Ellison, c s, Asst Comr, Damoh, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.
Mr J W Trawney, c s, Asst Comr, having reported his arrival at Nagpur from leave to Europe on the 11th inst, is posted to Raipur.
Mr G Thompson, Offg Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, reported his return from the ten days' privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his office on the 11th inst before noon.
Mr F Venning, c s, Asst Comr, reported his departure to Europe on six months leave granted to him, per Steamship Geelong, which sailed on the 13th inst from Bombay.
Maj R L Playfair, Cant Mag, Kamptee, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 4481, dated 13th inst, on the 14th idem, afternoon, making over charge of his duties on the 15th idem to Capt J W Macdougall, Offg Cant Mag.
Mr J P Goodridge, c s, appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Saugor, received charge of the office of Cant Mag, from Capt W L Noverre, Offg Cant Mag, on the 6th inst, before noon.
Mr A U Fanshawe, Asst c s Comr, assumed charge of the Nagpur Treasury on the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1875.
Mr H G Williams, c s, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Chanda Treasury from Mr Gur Pershad, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 11th Dec 1875.
Mr J P Goodridge, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Saugor Treasury from Mr Safdar Ali, Extra Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24 ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24 ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 25 ...	3 P.M.	No after
China	,, 28 ...	4 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, — ...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DICK-CUNNYNGHAM—CUMBERLAND—November 24th, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Revd. Canon Reeve, Chaplain to Her Majesty, assisted by the Revd. H. Howarth, Rector, Alexander Dick-Cunyngham, second surviving son of the late Sir W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, Bart, of Prestonfield, Mid-Lothian, to Elizabeth Penelope, eldest daughter of the late Major George Burrell Cumberland, 43rd Royal Highlanders.
LEITH—DAWSON—November 26th, at St. James's, Paddington, E. T. Leith, Esq, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, son of J. F. Leith, Esq., C. C., M. P., to Evelyn Mary, daughter of J. Dawson, Esq., of Sussex-Square, Hyde-park.

DEATH.

LEITH—November 26th, at Etherton Lawn, near Tunbridge Wells, Andrew H. Leith, Esq., M. D. of H. M. Bombay Medical Service, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, and late President of the Government Sanitary Commission, in that Presidency.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DHUNBAJEEJEE.—At Lower Colaba, on 22nd December, Dhunbaeejee, the beloved wife of Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, aged 32. Deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at seven o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONNETT—December 17th, at 10 P.M., near Aichnara, in the Banda District, the wife of J. A. Bonnett, Supervisor, P.W.D, of a daughter.
THORPE—December 18th, at Bellary, the wife of Captain T. E. Thorpe, 1st Wing Subaltern, 27th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

THE scheme for establishing in London, in connection with the India Museum and Library, an Indian Institute for lecture, enquiry, and teaching, has long been familiarly known to the public, owing to the able advocacy of its author, Dr. Forbes Watson; but it would now appear as if Oxford were making a vigorous effort, through the agency of Professor Monier Williams, to pirate the copyright of Dr. Watson's idea. We are aware that Mr. Williams boasts of having Dr. Watson's own name down in his list of distinguished men who have pledged themselves to an approval of the design of creating an Indian Institute at Oxford; but, while Dr. Watson would naturally applaud the new-born eagerness of the great English University to show a just appreciation of those Oriental studies which till of late years it treated with unwise neglect, he can hardly, we think, have understood that Mr. Williams intended to cut the ground from under his feet by coming out to this country and pleading for help to found an Imperial Institute at Oxford. We have before us at the present moment a copy of a pamphlet published only a few months ago by Dr. Watson, in which the author says :—"The aid which "the cause of Oriental studies in England, "and the cause of high education in India, "would derive from an Indian Institute are so "patent and are likely to be so widely recognized "that it cannot fail to meet with public "support from both countries, which it is hoped "will unite in raising funds for the endowment "of the chairs indispensable for such an Insti- "tute. In fact, as the usefulness of the Insti- "tute will depend largely on the amount of "interest which it will succeed in enlisting in its "behalf, the degree of success in raising the "necessary funds will in some measure indicate "the extent to which such an Institute is felt "to be a public want, and show how far the "public is likely to avail itself of the advan- "tages offered by it." In these words we have the germ of the design Mr. Williams is now endeavouring to carry out for the benefit, not of London, but of Oxford. The appeal to the Indian public which Dr. Watson recommended, and on which he relied to prove the feasibility of his plan for the improvement of the education of Indian Civil Servants, Professor Monier Williams is now engaged in personally addressing to the wealthy natives of India. The Professor will probably resent as unfair the suggestion that he is going round with the hat in India on behalf of a University, which, if it wants an Indian Institute, ought to be able to found one at its own cost; but, if this is not the real purpose of his mission, we do not understand what he has come out here for. It is certain that he will take gifts of money for the University Institute if they are offered him; and there is something repugnant to one's sense of the honour and dignity of learning in seeing the representative of a famous University like that of Oxford touting for contributions towards enabling the University to bring her system of teaching up to the level of the requirements of the age. Dr. Watson, as we have seen, also contemplated asking for pecuniary aid; but there would have been no indecorum in inviting subscriptions for the accomplishment of such a really Imperial project as the establishment of an Indian Institute in London, though of course even in this case it would have been necessary for the Government to supplement private contributions with a substantial grant. At Oxford an Institute would be of no service except to the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service who would pay fees for making use of it; and such an undertaking as the establishment of this new school or college is not broad enough in its design to justify an appeal in its behalf to the liberality of Indian capitalists.

There is much to be said in favour of the scheme for which Dr. Forbes Watson is responsible, for it already rests on the broad basis of the existing Indian Library and Museum. The Library "as regards its MSS. stands "foremost among all similar institutions; and "the various Museum collections belonging to "the India Office form the nucleus for an "admirable epitome of India, illustrating the "topography and history of the country; its "people, and their customs, manners, trades, "and religions; its antiquities, agriculture, "manufactures, mineral resources, and natural "history." We can readily understand that the establishment of chairs for lecture and inquiry, "for the purpose of securing the systema- "tic utilization of these" valuable "materials," would be of great advantage to India by making the condition of this country better known in England, and also by providing a common meeting ground for natives of India visiting the capital of the Empire and anxious to take part in the discussion of "questions bearing on the economical and "social progress of India." This part of the plan has been well thought out, and it appears to us that Dr. Watson might have been content to enumerate the indisputable claims of his proposed Institute to public support, without trying to recommend it as a suitable training school for selected candidates for the Civil Service. We have no wish to take part in the controversy as to the best mode of preparing men for this Service; but, having regard to the high average of general ability that distinguishes the much-abused competition-wallahs, we are sometimes inclined to think that the best thing that can be done with the Service is to let it alone. No system will give the country a set of Civil Servants each one of whom is guaranteed to possess all those qualifications of manly vigour, intellectual capacity, indefatigable industry, social *bohuomie*, and moral excellence, which the fond partiality of his admirers describes as making up the character of Lord Mayo. But, taking men as they are, we certainly fail to penetrate the meaning of Dr. Birdwood's frantic denunciations of competition-wallahs. The Civil Servants, as a rule, seem to be sound in mind and body when they come to India: and their faults in later years are those which would be natural to any set of men, however selected, who have the misfortune to belong to an exclusive service which shuts them out from the benefits of that competition which the citizens of a free State are exposed to all their lives. An Indian Civilian sees nothing of the world and has few opportunities of sharpening his wits after he comes out here; the work he has to do is so heavy and mechanical that it leaves him no time to read or think; and insensibly he becomes in too many instances a mere official of the pedantic and conceited sort. What is wanted, therefore, is a change in the conditions of the Service, not in the preparations for admission to it. But in any case Dr. Forbes Watson's proposal to keep the selected candidates in London for two years, in order that they may study at the India Institute, does not commend itself to one's judgment as at all expedient. If the young men must go to a separate college to acquire an *esprit de corp*, let them go to Oxford, by all means. That is probably the best place for them. But the Government and the University should settle this matter between them, and create an Indian

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT MUD POINT.

CALCUTTA, 22ND DEC.

Calcutta is everywhere decorated.

The Serapis and Osborne were signalled this morning at nine o'clock, and at Mud Point at half-past twelve.

The Lieutenant Governor's yacht Rhotas left for Diamond Harbour this morning.

DEATH OF LORD HASTINGS.

MADRAS, 22ND DEC.

A telegram from Tanjore states that Lord Hastings died at 2-45 P. M.

His Lordship recently arrived at Tanjore with Lord Ebrington from Point Calymere.

A DIFFICULTY.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND DEC.

A difficulty has arisen between the Begum of Bhopal and the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy relative to interchange of visits. The Begum claims the right of private visit, when she could be introduced as Purdanasheen and only unveil in the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy.

The Duke of Sutherland passed through Allahabad to-day *en route* for Calcutta.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 22ND DEC.

JOWRAH PURSE.

Syrian	1
Pathfinder	2

Won cleverly. Time—4m. 1s.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Bijou	1
Dutchman	2

Time—1m. 58s.

DHAR PURSE.

Viking	1
Touch It	2

Time—3m. 18s.

The tableaux last night at the Hussar's Mess were a great success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 22ND DEC.

The Chiefs arrived are the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Johore, also Sir Salar Jung and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT MUD POINT.

Steamers Serapis and Osborne, with the Prince of Wales, have arrived in the river and anchored at Mud Point. They proceed by daylight to-morrow.

THE PENANG EXPEDITION.

PENANG, 15TH DEC.

The Perak and Larut Forces under Generals Colborne and Ross are progressing respectively north and south of the Perak river. The ex-Sultan Ishmail has gone to Pahang to obtain co-operation. Complications in the further Malay States are probable.

A detachment of the 10th Regiment under Lieutenants H. C. Hinxman and C. T. Peyton attacked a stockade of 400 Malays at Soonghie Ujong; they met with a determined resistance and the capture was only effected at the point of the bayonet. The British loss was 13 killed and 10 wounded; the loss on the Malay side was 21 killed and a considerable number wounded. A detachment of the Buffs is returning, having been recalled from Ujong. Matters are serious.

Colonel Anson remains at Malacca.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

There were no messages received from the United Kingdom last night.

KURRACHEE, 22ND DEC., 9-5 P.M.

Company's lines via Teheran right to London.

The European General Hospital is likely to make the Government of Bombay famous throughout Europe. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has sent by last mail, through the Norwegian Consul, Mr. Gumpert, a cheque for twenty guineas in aid of the Hospital Endowment Fund. If the Government holds its hand a little longer, perhaps a public subscription may be raised in Europe to build a new Hospital for this city. We hear, however, that the Secretary of State for India has now taken the matter up and called for all the papers on the subject.

Viscount Ebrington and Lord Hastings, having landed at Beypore, came up through Wynaad to Cotacamund, and after staying a day or two at the Club left for Madras. The Cotacamund paper says that their sport was indifferent, for they only bagged a young bull bison, and they must have found it very hot in the low country of Malabar. A telegram we publish this morning announces the death of Lord Hastings at Tanjore. He arrived in Bombay together with Viscount Ebrington on Nov. 4th by the P. and O. s. s. Pekin, intending to spend the cold season in India in sporting excursions.

A cigar case set with Ceylon gems, worth £250, was presented to the Prince by the Suba ragamua Chiefs of Ceylon and is described as being a piece of most exquisite handicraft.

We hear by telegraph that there was a severe storm at Aden two days ago, and that the Cable Company's steamer *Chiltern* was obliged to give up temporarily the work of picking up the broken ends of the cable.

During the absence in the North-West Provinces of General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., who left for Delhi on Monday last, Colonel Romer, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, will, as senior officer, assume charge of the Poona Division of the Army, and Colonel Pogson, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, as senior officer at the Poona station, will assume command of the station.

An action for defamation has been brought against Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., the publishers of Miss Weppner's *North Star and Southern Cross*, by the Protestant Missionary, Mr. Eidel of Hongkong, whom Miss Weppner, in her book accuses of treating her very cruelly and keeping back from her till the steamer had sailed a free ticket which had been sent her for a passage to Manilla.

The construction of the railway between Agra and Gwalior is to be begun without delay. The Government of India have advertised for tenders for the construction of the whole line, a distance of 75 miles, including the bridge over the river Chumbal. This line will be another link in the chain of railways that in course of time—more distant than it ought to be—will run through Central India and Rajpootana to Bombay.

The *Madras Mail* declares that the Prince of Wales ran his pen through the long list of Civil officials whose names appeared in the list of gentlemen whom H. E. the Commander-in-Chief proposed, with H. R. H.'s permission, to invite to dinner on Friday evening. His Royal Highness at the time remarked that he had seen a good deal of civilians, and would be glad to see more of the officers of the Madras Army. The Duke of Buckingham was the only civilian present.

The Prince of Wales, before leaving Madras on Saturday, distributed a number of handsome presents to gentlemen who had had opportunities of doing him service. To Colonel Benson, who had procured for him, from various parts of India and Burmah, a magnificent collection or orchids, he gave a set of shirt studs as a souvenir of the occasion. To Dr. Bidie, who had prepared for him, at the Government Central Museum, a very fine collection of specimens of the natural History and products of this Presidency, he gave a scarf pin with the Prince's monogram, set in brilliants together with thanks for his labours. To Ramchandra Row, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he gave a gold chain as a mark of his satisfaction with the arrangements made for his amusement at the Public Entertainment.

The Suez Canal £20 shares, "with arrear certificate," are quoted in the *Times'* Stock Exchange list of Friday (December 3) at £30 to £35, business having been done on the 2nd inst. at £32½. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the rise in the price of the shares "must not be attributed to the action of the English Government, which is credited, I believe wrongly, with an intention of acquiring almost the whole of the shares. English patriotism and its manifestations are not taken into account. I was told to-day that a leading bank had orders to buy Suez shares for a rich English lord. 'How many?' he was asked. 'As many as you can.' 'At what price?' inquired the bank. 'The best terms you can make,' was the rejoinder. I do not vouch for this story, but there is nothing improbable in it, and the example set by the Government will assuredly find numerous imitators."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 3 contains the following special telegram, dated from Berlin, Friday:—"Count Andrassy has now submitted to the Cabinet at St. Petersburg the proposal with the draughting of which he was entrusted by the three Northern Courts enumerating the administrative reforms to which it is considered desirable the Turkish Government should pledge itself, and pointing out the guarantees which must be demanded on the part of the Powers. Baron Langenau, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been the bearer of the proposal, the leading points of which were discussed by Princes Gortschakoff and Bismarck, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Carolyi, (who had only just left Count Andrassy in order to return to Berlin), explaining them to the Chancellors. The latter are reported to have expressed their approval in principle, and as soon as the proposal has been finally approved by the three Imperial Governments, it will be submitted by them to the other Great Powers with the invitation to join in its adoption.

The *World*:—Talking of art, there are yet to come from the studio in Osnaburgh-street a couple of masterpieces, on which Foley's favourite assistant is hard at work. The one, an equestrian statue of Lord Canning—a companion to that of Lord Hardinge—is intended for Calcutta. The horse does not seem a very spirited animal, it is true, but then Lord Canning was no Centaur. The figure of the man is very fine. He is bareheaded, draped in a long cloak, and holds a scroll in his right hand. The bronze will be about fifteen feet in height, and the casting will be finished in twelve months. The second statue—which will go to Dublin—is a Lord Gough on horseback that will utterly put to shame the well-known King Billy in College Green. The steed is of the identical mould of Lord Hardinge's, at the express desire of the Gough Memorial Committee. Paddy is a good judge of horseflesh. The Field-Marshal wears his uniform as Colonel of the 'Blues', and holds the bâton in his right hand, and grasps the reins with his left. The handsome soldier is uncovered, the crisp curls cluster round his head, and he looks to the front. The casting will be made from guns captured in China, and will be completed in about two years.

The *World*:—Good news comes from Paris for railway travellers in France; the Orleans Railway Company—one of the six great French companies—has at last adopted the English plan of allowing people to circulate freely on its platforms instead of cooping passengers up in those horrible *salles d'attente*, in which one always felt like a sheep in a pen. The Northern and Western Railway Companies are, I hear, thinking of following the good example set them by the Orleans Company, and I hope our own South-Eastern will exercise its influence with the first-named in the interest of the many English travellers who use it. The abolition of the *salles d'attente*, implies other equally desirable improvements, for it was the custom of French station-masters to make a pretty close estimate of the number of passengers in the sheep-pens, and then to 'make up' the train accordingly with just enough carriages and no more. Now it will be impossible to do this, and one may hope never again to travel from Paris to Geneva (14 hours), as I once did, jammed in with seven fellow creatures, two small dogs, and two babies. But when is the Northern of France going to give us sleeping-cars between Calais and Paris? Some eight months ago Mr. Pullman sent over a car to France "on approval," but the French directors only ate Mr. Pullman's *dejeuner* on board, and would not adopt the car. Indeed they would not even allow private persons to ride in it, saying candidly that if the public once saw how comfortable it was they would never be quiet till it was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Badger has forwarded to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following telegram, dated November 17, which he has received from the Sultan of Zanzibar:—"Tell English people Egyptians, with four ships and 400 soldiers and guns, have without notice seized and occupied north of Zanzibar dominions, taken down my flag at Brawa and Kismayo, seized forts, and disarmed my troops." "Brawa (Dr. Badger writes) is an important town containing a population of about three thousand souls, many of whom make trading journeys to the Galla tribes, and as far north as Harar, which has also recently been annexed by Egypt. Brawa is a thriving place, growing a considerable quantity of cotton; it possesses also an extensive manufacture of pottery. The town is not far removed from the Wabi or Haines's river, which is supposed to be navigable for some distance into the interior. Kismayo, the other locality named in the telegram as having been seized, is situated about 280 miles to the south of Brawa, and is another important place close to Port Durnford and the River Jub or Juba, which also extends into the Galla country, from whence large quantities of elephant tusks, hippopotamus and other hides are brought for export beyond sea. Port Durnford is undoubtedly one of the most eligible maritime stations on the northern shores of the east coast of Africa." A telegram from Cairo says that no news has been received there confirming the statements made in the Sultan's telegram; but a despatch from Aden, dated November 30, says:—"Intelligence received here from Zanzibar announces that an Egyptian force has occupied the Juba and Kismayo districts in the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Egyptians disarmed the Sultan's troops and hoisted the Turkish flag."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs follows on Sunday, Nov. 28:—"From Tiflis it is reported that in Khokand a third revolution has broken out. The Russian garrisons in Khokand, Macharama, Turakurgom, and Tusn are surrounded on all sides. Major-General Skobeleff made a sortie from the town of Khokand, and while he was absent the remainder of the garrison were cut to pieces. General Scobeloff retook Khokand by storm after a siege and a dreadful fight in the streets. The Russians are hardly pressed by the insurgents. Capt. Swatopiok Mirski, with 200 Cossacks, tried to open communications with the besieged. The brave little troop cut their way through the Kiptschaks, but they were killed close to the walls, under the eyes of their comrades. It is feared that all the Russian garrisons will be massacred." The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that telegrams from Khokand are causing great alarm in St. Petersburg for the safety of the Russian garrison, which numbers about 10,000 men. The war party has risen, it is said, against the invaders, and it is doubtful whether reinforcements could now arrive in time to be of service. A telegram has been published dated Khojend, November 30, which says:—Notwithstanding the repulse of the Kiptschaks by the Russian troops from Namanghan on the 8th of November, they reassembled in bands 3,000 or 4,000 strong each, and concentrated themselves on the left banks of the rivers Narip and Syr Daria. Their central position was at the town of Balyktschij, where there were about 20,000 of them concentrated. On the 24th of November Major-General Skobeloff made an attack upon Balyktschij with the élite of the Namanghan troops and the Kiptschaks were completely defeated, suffering immense losses in killed and losing all their supplies. After this victory the Russian troops returned to Namanghan. Notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the Kiptschaks, security is now believed to have been established on the right bank of the Syr Daria.

A scheme for the Mobilization of the British Army has been published. The *Times* concludes an article on the subject as follows:—This scheme of Mobilization has evidently been carefully considered, and it is highly satisfactory to find that such good fruits have sprung from the Intelligence Department which Lord Cardwell bequeathed to the War Office. The orders for the movements of the different regiments to their appointed places of concentration have been prepared, and will shortly be in the hands of commanding officers. The points at which the troops are to be concentrated have been surveyed, and arrangements have been made for the formation of camps. Should the orders of the War Office be carried out—and there is no reason to doubt that such will be the case—there will in future be no delay in placing in the field eight Army Corps, composed of Regular troops and Militia, while, at the same time, an adequate force will be provided for the defence of the coast and of fortresses. This is a great advance in our military organization, as hitherto no preparations were made in peace, and all arrangements were necessarily improvised on the outbreak of war. It is natural that the plan, which will be officially published in the monthly edition of the "Army List" for December, should not be considered final. Some will, doubtless, be dissatisfied, and consider it incomplete. To a certain extent, such is the case. Some Army Corps will be found wanting in Artillery, and there may be an absence of arrangement for filling up battalions to war strength, or for providing the horses required for artillery and transport trains. But this scheme will lay down the broad lines of military organization, which have been hitherto entirely wanting in this country. It will insure that our available forces can be placed on a war footing, as far as organization is concerned, in a few days, and, in some districts, within a few hours. This alone would be a satisfactory result. The first difficulties of organizing a military system have certainly been overcome. Men to fill the ranks should be provided by the natural development of the reserve system, and this development only requires time. Should the necessary time be denied, exceptional measures can then be taken to meet exceptional needs. The supply of horses is solely a matter of money. Difficulties in this direction do not seriously, in case of need, impede the plans of the Government. We have now at least the scaffolding of a military organization. Steady care and time will, doubtless, fill in the necessary details.

At Bow-street, (Dec. 2) Captain Ernest Scott Jervis answered to an adjourned summons, charging him with having obtained goods, &c., by false pretences. Mr. Douglas Straight prosecuted; Mr. George Lewis, jun., defended. Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, architect, 41, Leinster-square, Bayswater, and secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said that on the 15th of December, 1873, the defendant called on him and said he had bought the house, No. 34, Queen's gate, Bayswater, for £15,000. It was unfurnished, and he wished to have it furnished and decorated tastefully. He had been recommended to apply to witness, and would be glad if he would undertake the general direction of the decorating and furnishing. He was a gentleman of great property and the owner of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire. He intended spending about £3,000 on the house, but would not limit witness to that sum. Believing all he said, witness set to work and gave orders to tradesmen and others about the house. These orders were afterwards ratified by the defendant in person. On one occasion he gave witness an outline of his life. He said he had been a captain in the Army and had served in India. By the death of his father he had come into, witness believed, he said £15,000. This money he invested in some iron mines and wales and worked them so well that he had been able to sell them for a quarter of a million of money. Witness congratulated him on being so fortunate, and he said, "Yes; the army is an excellent school for organization." Some time after this while the works were in progress. Messrs. Eton Butler and Bayne required to be paid £300 for work done. The defendant then said that £300 was a large sum to keep at one's bank; that he disliked paying for things by driblets; that he had set aside a specific sum for the payment of all the accounts and would pay them in a lump. He also expounded his views on political economy, saying that witness could not understand them. In May, 1873, witness first discovered that the defendant was in pecuniary difficulties, and in July, 1873, a petition in bankruptcy was filed. The defendant owed him about £250 for time and work. Cross examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said he was relying on his momory for the foregoing conversations. He had made no memorandum of them at the time. He could not swear to the exact words. The defendant might have said he had come into £5,000, but he believed he said £15,000. At this distance of time he could not swear to the exact sum. Captain Robert Francis Jenner, residing at Wenvoe Castle, said he remembered Captain Jervis calling on him in April, 1872, and saying he should like to buy the Castle. He said, he had large property, some 240,000 acres, in Ireland; oyster and salmon fisheries, &c., which brought him in large sums of money. He agreed to pay £105,000 for the Castle—£5,000 as deposit, and the contract to be concluded before December, 1872. The defendant had never completed the purchase of the Castle. Cross-examined, witness said the Castle was then mortgaged for about £99,000. Of the £5,000, witness had handed £600 to the trustees of the defendant's estate, the remaining £4,400 being kept as forfeit. The case was again adjourned.

BOMBAY.

Poor-box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 100, contributed by F. L. L. to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

Torturing a Horse.—Rama Dulla, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of torturing his horse.

A Group of Bombay Catholics.—The Archbishop of Goa, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and several Roman Catholic priests were photographed in a group at Bourne and Shepherd's yesterday.

Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools.—The Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools (Fort and Byculla) will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs will preside.

Assaults.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Deming, of the Customs' Preventive Service, was fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting one Narayen Bhanjee, on the 15th instant, at Chowpatty Bunder.—One Shaik Cassum was yesterday fined Rs. 5, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. P. Ryan, on being convicted of assaulting one Gunput Martun.

The Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—The following is the Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P. M.

Quadrille	Freikuschn	Voss.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Lecour.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Song	O'Bittuech Liebe Vogelein	Gumpert.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Galop	Lustige Bruder	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Charge under the Mutiny Act.—A Hindoo, named Gunga Bhoojunga, was yesterday charged under the Mutiny Act 7, section 85, of 1867, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with buying or receiving from two soldiers, (deserters) certain regimental clothing, valued at Rs. 60. Upon the evidence adduced, he was convicted and fined Rs. 40. The defendant said that he was unable to pay the fine, consequently his Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

Gaekio Lusitano.—A philological lecture will be delivered by Professor Edward Rehatsek M. C. E., Hon. Member R. A. S., in the *Gremio Lusitano*, Cavel, this evening at 7½ o'clock, in which the following subjects will be briefly considered: Development of languages and their phonetic decay. All languages are traceable to a comparatively small number of roots. Classification of languages into isolating agglutinative and inflecting. Historical deductions from comparative philology. Grimm's law. Building up of languages, their multiplication and geographical distribution. On the best method of studying languages. The public are invited to attend.

House-breaking and Theft.—Three Hindoos, name-Nansey Lalljee, Canjee Govinds, and Lalljee Wood sunjee, were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with theft in a dwelling house of property, consisting of gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 820, the property of a Hindoo widow, named Fulhee, residing at Goolalwady. They were further charged with dishonestly receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The evidence of the prosecutrix and that of police jemadar Vishnu Bulwunt, No 20 C, who arrested the prisoners, was taken for the prosecution, and the case adjourned for further hearing to the 7th proximo. The same prisoners are said to be implicated in another robbery of property, valued at Rs. 2,200 and odd, committed about two months back at Wittulwady. Police investigations are in progress as to this matter as well.

Thefts.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the following cases of theft were disposed of before Mr. P. Ryan:—An old offender, named Koosha Suddoo, was convicted of stealing a pig of zinc, the property of one Nansey Lilladhur, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Goolam Hyder Kadur, was convicted of stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 22, belonging to one Goolam Hubbee, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.—Rama Bapoo, a labourer, was convicted of stealing gold ornaments valued at Rs. 11-8, the property of one Babajee Essoo, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Ali, was convicted of stealing a purse belonging to one Ebrahim Mahomed, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail. At the Girgaum Police Court, the following case of theft was disposed of before Mr. Nana Morojee—A Hindoo, named Rugoonath Babuntrow, was convicted of stealing a nosering, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Jankee woman, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrived at Poona on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and left again for Bombay at 8-30 o'clock. A guard of honour of the 19th Regiment, with band and colours, attended at the railway station during His Highness's stay in Poona, and a salute of 19 guns was fired by the Artillery of Kirkee in honour of his arrival and departure.—*Deccan Herald.*

Domestic Troubles.—We hear that the Railway Magistrate has dismissed the charge of enticing away his wife, brought by Mr. Haywood against Mr. Roberts, Lanowlee. Mrs. Heywood's evidence was exculpatory of Roberts. Mr. Heywood has, however, brought another charge against Roberts of defamation which comes on for hearing before the Railway Magistrate on the 5th of January next.

The Successor to the late Dr. Bartista.—We hear on good authority, that Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., a graduate of the Bombay University now in charge of the Government Dispensary at Bassein, is to be nominated to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Baptista, and will be appointed to minister relief to the poor European pensioners and others residing in Poona Cantonments. Mr. Gonsalves is spoken of in highly complimentary terms by the Heads of Departments with whom he has served, and they are those who have had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with his merits.—*Id.*

The Convenience of Railway Travellers.—General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, left Poona for Delhi, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, on Monday last by the 8-30 (local time) train. It is a pity that the Poona train of 1-30 (local time) is not despatched from Poona half an hour earlier, so as to meet the Calcutta train from Bombay at Callian. As it is, passengers who leave Poona for Calcutta and the Central Provinces have to leave by the 8-30 train, and remain for several hours at Callian waiting for the mail train from Bombay to take them on to their destination. We do not know how this detention at Callian is viewed by the Railway authorities, but it is a very unpleasant commencement of a long and tedious journey, and travellers get thoroughly tired out before their journey is well commenced. It seems to us that, as the 1-30 train only starts from Poona, it would be very easy to despatch it half an hour earlier so as to save travellers the long detention at Callian, amid the din of shunting, arrivals, and departures at that busy junction. For holiday keepers proceeding to the North-West, to see the ancient relics of Mahomedan power, a whole day is lost between Poona and Callian, and the time for sight-seeing curtailed by the cutting off of a whole day. If one could start by a train leaving at 1 o'clock, it would be possible to do a whole days' work before that hour by beginning early in the morning. We ask the notice of the railway authorities to the above.—*Id.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA AT DABOOL CHURCH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The feverish excitement into which the Catholic community of Bombay, especially that portion subject to the Archdiocese of Goa, was thrown by the arrival of D. Ayres d'Ornellas and Vasconcellos, the Archbishop of Goa, reached its culminating point on last Sunday evening when his Grace made his solemn entry into the Portuguese national Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabool. It will naturally be asked why the Catholic community which is otherwise so indifferent and scarcely takes any active part in public events should have thrown itself on this occasion, as it were, to shake off their habitual torpor and enter with heart and soul into the enthusiastic and splendid reception given to the illustrious prelate wherever he has made his public appearance. The arrival of a prelate is in itself an interesting event to the Catholics, but it has had additional attraction owing to the unprecedented zeal and affection which his Grace has shown in visiting during this short time almost all the churches of the north subject to his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fatigues of his recent voyage and the inconvenience and discomfort he has had to put up with in travelling to and fro in completing his pastoral visits. This and his affable and amiable personal qualities have endeared him so much to the Catholics of Bombay in general and the Goanese in particular that the latter did not know how to manifest their homage and devotion to the anxiously sought for prelate who has already given so many proofs of the tender care he has been destined to exercise over them.

Dabool was not something beyond these grateful feelings which animated the parishioners of St. Francis Xavier's Church. Witnesses of a deplorable misfortune the Lusitanian Church was enduring by the absence of its prelate for seven long years, and conscious of the consequent sufferings and disadvantages the widowhood had brought on over the whole diocese specially over the capital of Portuguese India, whose children the Goanese boast to be, they could not on this occasion keep their joy within bounds. There was another reason for their patriotic exultation. The decay of missions, the imperfect state of so many hundreds of priests in which they were left for want of a prelate to consecrate them, the closing up of several chapels at Goa, for want of a priest to celebrate mass, were so many motives of disagreeable reminiscences to themselves, that it is they alone who can appreciate the arrival of a new bishop, who has promised but never coming prelates. Besides this the natives of *Goa* were welcoming the Archbishop of *Goa* in a church which has been built by them with their own mite, and they were so very proud of this national monument, that they waited with childlike pride to confide the fruit of their sacrifices to the paternal hands of his Grace from whom the infant building requires a special protection. These were indeed motives for rejoicing and no one who knows the events of the last few years would grudge them the pleasure the Goanese were indulging in on Sunday last.

Long before the hour of 6 P.M., the time fixed for the arrival of the Archbishop, the people were pouring in order to secure a good place to witness the ceremony. The whole street diverging from the Girgaum Road and passing by the Church down to the English cemetery was densely lined by the confraternity of St. Francis Xavier and the sodality of the Church. The place in and round about the Church was soon filled, so that no accommodation was to be found for the rushing tide of human beings that was flowing in that direction. The entrance to the street had to be closed, and the people arriving subsequently began posting themselves along the main road in front of and opposite to Juggunath Sankesett's house and gradually extending towards Dhobie Talao from which direction the Archbishop was expected. The police with difficulty could keep clear a broad passage for carriages that were passing by at the time. It was at about quarter past six when his Grace the Archbishop, with Bishop Meurin, arrived in a handsome carriage drawn by four horses. The splendid conveyance was kindly lent for the occasion by Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy. The carriage stopped in front of the street and the first thing that attracted the attention was a tall beautiful portal of gas set up with moons and bearing on its front the appropriate inscription "Salve Pastor Noster" and surmounted with a cross. At a few paces behind it stood another big arch similar to those which were erected on the occasion of the Prince of Wales and which proclaimed in large characters "Viva o Nosso Prelado," with another inscription on the reverse "Viva o Primaz do oriente." Then followed a series of smaller arches contrived in such a manner as to form a long and continued shade of evergreen throughout the entire length. Instead of spanning the road by a straight line as is ordinarily done, the two ends of the arch were placed in an oblong direction and the other arch was made to cross it at acute angles in the middle of the road. The sides of the street were covered with separate arches connecting the larger ones so as to form arches in every direction. Above the smaller arches, ran on both sides a straight line of coloured lanterns closely put together, while beneath them hung the lower arches innumerable *butties*. This arrangement was followed throughout the entire length of the street. A big china lantern gracefully descended from the junction overhead of each arch and wreaths of flowers encircling them passed through in many rows so as to give an idea of a bower overrun with wild flowers and creepers. The artificial flowers used in profusion which intermingling the arches connected the china lantern from one end to the other. So that standing at the top the entire length of the street appeared like a natural grotto and the light shining through it with the variegated colours heightened the charm of the scene and produced a delicious sensation upon the visionary organ which could not be easily forgotten. The approach of the carriage conveying the Archbishop and Bishop Meurin was greeted by a select band of music playing the Portuguese national anthem, at the end of which three loud *vivas* were enthusiastically given. On alighting at the foot of the gas arch which, owing to a fortunate lull in the atmosphere at the time was not blown down, he was received by the two canons and many other priests of both the jurisdictions, and conveyed under the pall towards the Church. The procession was moving slowly when fireworks and coloured lights were let off incessantly. The ephemeral glare brought to view the hundreds of banners waving high up from cocanut trees to which they were attached by long strings extending from one tree to another. At the second triumphal arch which bore the inscriptions on both sides "Viva D. Ayres" and "Paz Harmonia," the procession halted and here in front of the Church which was illuminated after the plan of the Post and Public Works Offices for the illumination of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, an elegantly illuminated address was read to the Archbishop by J. N. Fonseca in a loud and clear voice. His Grace appeared to have been much touched by the devotion and almost childlike affection the Goanese bear to him and replied in a pretty long and emphatic speech thanking them for their sentiments of love and loyalty, and added that he would gladly bear in mind the several points noted in the address and would do all that was in his power to enlarge and embellish the new Church. The pall then commenced to move and in a few seconds more the Archbishop was under the canopy erected for him in the Church, Bishop Meurin sitting on his right. The music in the Church during the time the ceremony lasted was all that could be desired. *Te Deum* was sung and a benediction completed the ceremony.

All the arrangements were such that every one went home fully satisfied and convinced of the fact that though probably this was the last solemn reception of the Archbishop prior to his departure to Goa, it was the best that has been given to him by his flocks in different localities since his arrival and that this was unanimously attested by every one who saw it. After the ceremony was over the Archbishop was conveyed back by the same arrangement and on taking his seat was greeted with three vociferous *vivas* which rent the air with their thundering echoes. Till eleven o'clock the people were coming to see the illumination whose brilliancy allured not a few Parsees and Hindoos, and they all admired the skilful arrangements with which it was got up and the pleasing effect it produced. On Monday morning a pontifical mass was sung and confirmation to a multitude of people was administered. The whole Monday was spent by the Archbishop at Dabool in company with Bishop Meurin. The Archbishop after dinner took his departure at a quarter to eight amidst enthusiastic *vivas* of the parishioners who had assembled again to bid the illustrious prelate a hearty goodbye. His Grace will leave Bombay to-day.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, December. 3.)

The purchase by England of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal continues to be the engrossing subject of discussion both here and on the continent. The entire British public is unanimous in its enthusiasm; the attitude of foreign critics is generally one of jealous admiration.

Some doubt still exists as to the precise share of votes which the purchase will give England in the management of the canal.

There has just been published, or there is immediately about to be published, an important Yellow Book in France, which, according to the lengthy extracts in to-day's *Times*, will show that so long as a year ago the French Government had reason to know that England was contemplating the recently concluded negotiations in the matter of the Suez Canal.

Serious complications have arisen between the Turkish Government and Montenegro. The troops of the latter have violated Turkish territory. The Turkish Government, according to the latest telegraphic news, has presented at Cettinje an energetic protest against the part which Montenegrins have partly taken in the struggle, on the side of the insurgents. The Great Powers have formally supported the Turkish protest.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has had an important conversation with the correspondent of the *Times*, the gist of which is that though on the part of Russia he disowns any desire to interfere with Turkey, any reform in Turkish administration is impossible.

Austria has adopted an attitude which would seem intended to declare to the world that she has not yet backed out of the Eastern Question as was supposed, and that she is not unprepared to assume the championship of the Sclave nationalities. The question is how will these new positions please her Magyar subjects and suit her finances, which are at a very low ebb.

That Germany is not disposed to remain a passive spectator of the Eastern Question may be inferred from the fact that Prince Gortschakoff, who has been at Berlin, has had several interviews with the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, that his audience of the former lasted more than three hours on Wednesday, and that also on that day he was for some time closeted with Prince Bismarck.

On Sunday last the Council of Public Works at Rome came to a conclusion on the subject of a project for the improvement of the Tiber, rejecting four already before them—amongst the number the project of Garibaldi—and adopting one of their own, the execution of which will, it is estimated, cost ten millions.

In Spain the Ministry has been reconstituted. Military operations in Navarre are rendered impossible by the snow.

The National Assembly has been occupied at Versailles all the week in settling the Dissolution Proposals and the Electoral Laws.

Winter has begun in good earnest in London. At the present moment the snow is several inches deep.

The Wainwright trial ended after nine days on Wednesday, Henry Wainwright being found guilty of murder, and Thomas of being an accessory after the fact. The former will be hung, and the latter is sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

Professor Key of University College, London, is dead. Mrs. Childers, wife of the Right Hon. H. Childers, was found dead on Tuesday from an overdose of chloroform. Mrs. Leslie Stephen, youngest daughter of Thackeray, has just died after a short illness.

A statue of Oliver Cromwell was unveiled at Manchester on Monday last.

The Monarch on Saturday last came into collision with a Norwegian ship.

It is announced that a new University Commission for the purpose of Oxford and Cambridge reform is about to be issued with Mr. Gladstone at its head.

The summons against Capt. Lionel Jervis, for obtaining goods on false pretences, has been again adjourned.

Obituary of the Week.—Sir John Dillion, Bart.; Capt. E. H. J. Tyndall, Bo. Ret.; Mr. Fordyce, M.P.; Professor J. H. Key, of University College; Major J. D. Burgh; Mrs. Childers; Lady Burrard; the Dowager Countess of Limerick; J. Blackburn, late Coroner at Penang; A. H. Laith, M.D., Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. Stanton, late Bom. Art.; Com. J. H. Wilton, late I.N.

JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGE OF THE SERAPIS TO BOMBAY.

(*Times.*)

We have received the following journal of the voyage of the Serapis before reaching Bombay:—

"SERAPIS, at Sea, Oct. 27.

"The morning of October 27 found the Serapis, with the Osborne in company, running at 12 knots an hour out of the Straits of Jubal into the Red Sea. At 1 p.m. the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Peshawur, bound for Suez, came up, with yards manned handsomely, passengers and crew cheering. The Serapis stopped, a boat was manned, and for a moment it was thought the Prince would land on his native England, but the letters were not quite ready, and so after a short exchange of courtesies the ships proceeded on their courses, the band of the Serapis playing 'Home! Sweet Home,' and the Peshawur saluting the Prince's standard with lowered ensign, passengers and crew huzzaing lustily, while the Prince stood on the bridge and acknowledged the compliment by many marks of respect. Deck tennis was tried with great success in the afternoon, and the substitute for a lawn on the quarter-deck answered very well, but it was warm work. The library was a great comfort for those who have time to read, and charts, relief plans of India, and maps were diligently studied. By the time we reach India most of the suite will know something more of the Empire and of its history than before. The excellent band of the Royal Marines (under Mr. Kreyer) practises for an hour at 11 a.m., plays at lunch from 2 till 3, and at dinner (7-30 till 8-30), so that there is delightful music; but with all these means of enjoyment it must be confessed that the temperature and the monotony of life at sea tend to promote slumber. There was a fond but erroneous belief entertained by some that they had seen Sinai in the early morning, but the sacred mountain is hidden by the outer ridges of the chain. There were 16 Arabs shipped at Suez as coal clippers to aid the 70 European firemen, but they did not stand the heat (126 deg.) as well as the latter. A dead calm in the afternoon and night.

"October 28.

"At 4-10 a.m. passed Dædalus Shoal and Light. At noon were inside the tropics (lat. 23 39); thermometer 84 deg., but the sea, which is now smooth, made the heat seem greater, owing to the want of ventilation. Some honeybirds and a kestrel were shot by the Prince. Hearing the stokehole was hot, his Royal Highness paid it a visit, and the blackened and grimy stokers, who were interrupted for a moment in their labours to make way for a stranger, were evidently delighted and gratified when they saw the Prince, in the full glare of the fire, in their midst, talking to the engineer officers and Captain Glyn. The Duke of Sutherland was one of the party of course. Having inspected the shafts, gallery, and had a good look all round down below, the Prince ascended. In the evening there was an amateur concert and reading in the pretty little theatre, which has been prepared for the Commander, and several of the bluejackets acquitted themselves very well. Captain Glyn acts as dramatic censor and Lord Chamberlain's reader of plays, but the captain of the forecastle slipped in an impromptu on the spur of an encore, which caused immense delight to the pit and gallery. It was not at all indelicate,—only a little satirical.

"October 29.

"Red Sea weather. Thermometer 84 deg. at 12. Stokehole, 146 deg. At 5 p.m. the wind in the shade on the port side was 86 deg.; the temperature of the sea, 86 deg.; the wet bulb, 79 deg.; specific gravity of the sea-water, 1,030. This state of things developed a display of energy and talent which was quite

her vassal's creditors with even less scruple than her own. The *Deutsche Zeitung* welcomes the event. England is now re-entering upon a foreign policy which cannot but be advantageous to the liberty of the world. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The *Presse* quotes a letter from a statesman in London, who says Englishmen forget that Egypt is of the same importance to the other Powers as Constantinople, and that Europe could not allow the English to obtain the mastery over Egypt any more than it could allow the Russians to occupy Constantinople."

We do not know at present how the news has been received at St. Petersburg, the telegrams from that capital having been silent on the matter. The *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, had an article on Monday in which it says that the step taken by the British Cabinet resembles more a *coup de Bourse* than a *coup d'etat*, and is not likely to compromise the peace of Europe. France would in former times have considered the secrecy observed in such a negotiation as an insult, but times are changed, and energetic measures are not to be expected from the Cabinet of Paris. England has well chosen her hour to touch her former ally in his honour and interests, and to give the last commentary on the Crimean war. The *Nord*, however, adds:—It appears to us impossible that the affair should pass without an international regulation. This preponderating part which Great Britain acquires in the working of the Suez Canal would be equal in certain cases to a pure and simple confiscation. With differential tariffs, the new proprietor of the canal can open or close it at his will to the navies of his competitors. Some time ago the Suez Company wished, in the interest of its shareholders, to modify the levying of the passage dues. It was obliged to yield before the veto of the Porte and the other Powers interested, but it is to be supposed that things would not have come off quite in this way if the company had been backed by the British fleet and arsenals. In short, if it is not desired to let this work of civilization, called the Suez Canal, become a simple instrument of trade (*mercantilisme*) in the hands of the English nation, it will be necessary to deliberate so that the radical change which has been effected in its constitution may be, by means of solid and precise guarantees, rendered compatible with the interests of the whole world."

The Italian papers mostly speak approvingly of the purchase, and consider it favourable to peace.

In England the action of the Government has received almost general approval from the press, and nearly all the members of Parliament who have referred to the matter in public have expressed a similar opinion. Mr. Cowper-Temple thinks that the financial embarrassments of the Khedive have brought about a state of things that will probably prove most beneficial to English interest in the event of a Russian occupation of Constantinople. He considers that the Government acted with a promptitude, energy, and good sense that was deserving of credit, and that what they have done is deserving of the support of all, irrespective of party politics. Mr. Leeman, M.P., speaking at an agricultural dinner at York on Tuesday, said that, as chairman of a great railway company, if he was about to make arrangements on behalf of that company to become the purchaser of anything for the benefit of the proprietary, he should not go first of all and proclaim it on the housetops. He should not wait for the opportunity of calling the shareholders together before he took such a step as would be binding after he had the opportunity of consulting the shareholders. In like manner, doubtless, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares would be subject to the approval of Parliament when that body met. He could have no doubt, when all the circumstances were known, that Parliament would approve the purchase. He thought the Government had taken a wise step. Mr. Rathbone, P. M. said at Liverpool on the same night that, although we had not sufficient information on the subject at, particularly in respect to the political motives which initiated the purchase, still if it secured its main purpose of imparting greater security of our communications with the East, without adding to the complications and dangers of the Eastern Question, the whole country would gratefully and cordially endorse the act of the Government, and respect the courage with which, in such an emergency, they had assumed a great responsibility. Mr. George Anderson, M.P. for Glasgow, addressing his constituents, said it was not usual for Government to buy stocks, and it would be premature to express an opinion on the slight information at present before the public. But the step of the Government was a bold and judicious one, and probably was the first manifestation of the spirited foreign policy they had promised. Mr. Goldney, M.P., speaking at Chippenham, spoke of the purchase of the Canal shares as a matter that, when fairly considered, must be looked upon as of great benefit to the country.

Messrs. Fawcett and Holms, the members for Hackney, have spoken more cautiously on the subject. Addressing his constituents on Tuesday night, Mr. Fawcett said that in his opinion the public was not yet sufficiently informed to form a correct estimate of the wisdom or the policy of the purchase. They did not know what effect it would have on the politics of Europe, or in what way it would be received by the great Powers. He was, however, bound to say that, even if a small portion of the consequences which some of its most enthusiastic admirers attributed to it were likely to result from it, he should look upon the proceeding with grave misgiving. Before the transaction had been announced twenty-four hours, the glittering prospect was held out to them of interfering and meddling in the affairs of Egypt, and a protectorate and a suzerainty were talked about. It would be unjust to the Government for a moment to suppose that they meant anything of that kind until they had given their explanation. When that explanation was forthcoming, he said in all sincerity that he hoped he should think—as so many had already concluded—that the transaction would not merely reflect credit on the Government, but that it would prove advantageous, not only to our own country but to the world at large. Mr. Fawcett added that he thought that Parliament ought to be summoned to consider the matter as soon as possible. Parliament could alone ratify the purchase, and that ratification should not be deferred one hour longer than was necessary. Mr. Holms said he was willing to give the Government the fullest credit for having secured for this country the refusal of the Khedive of Egypt's shares, but, at the same time, the information he was in possession on the subject was far too meagre for him to give a strong opinion on the question. Before they sanctioned the measure they ought to remember that that would not be the end of it, and they should be careful how they sanctioned the principle of allowing the Government to gain glory on the Stock Exchange. This was a stock-jobbing age, and they ought to see that the advantage to be obtained by the purchase of these shares was so overwhelmingly great that Parliament would be justified in approving the transaction.

The correspondence between the French and English Governments which the *Times* publishes this morning (Dec. 3) is interesting and important, but its earlier portion does not by any means bear the construction put upon it by the French correspondent of the *Times*. His letter, no doubt, reflects fai thfully enough the current belief incertain quarters in France that the proverbial "perfidy of Albion" has been illustrated afresh by the circumstances of the Suez Canal purchase; and that the step which was suddenly announced to the world last Friday had been long and secretly meditated by English statesmen. But the *Times'* correspondent has misunderstood the reference made in the letters which he quotes to a contemplated purchase of an interest in the Suez Canal so long ago as the summer of 1874. The two subjoined letters, he says, dated the 1st and 11th of May, 1874, addressed to the Duc Decazes by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, then Ambassador at London, show that English statesmen had long contemplated the contingency of the purchase of the Canal by some means, but with the purpose of not letting it become a monopoly in the hands of a single nation, and that French diplomacy had long been in a position to foresee that the English Government were pursuing the end which they have just attained. In the second of the letters above referred to there is, indeed, a reference to the possible purchase of the enterprise, but the next letter in the series discloses clearly enough what this possible purchase of the enterprise meant. This next letter is one under date of June 7, 1874, and is from the French Charge d' Affaires in London to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Gavard here speaks of a debate which had occurred in the House of Lords on the previous Friday, and in which the question of purchasing an interest in the Suez Canal had been raised. A subsequent passage in the same letter ought to have shown the *Times* correspondent the true character of the suggestion then made, and its essential difference from the transaction the English Government have now made good; but it will be better to refer to the report of the debate itself as given in the *Times* of June 6. The debate took place upon a motion by Lord Dunsany for papers having reference to the Suez Canal; and the mover having in the course of his speech referred to the threatened stoppage by M. de Lesseps of the traffic of the canal, and the steps which the Egyptian Government, acting under the authority of the Porte, had felt obliged to take in order to prevent that threat being carried into execution, expressed his opinion that the British Government ought to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such a danger to our interests, and suggested that this might be done by our extinguishing the pecuniary rights of the company. This it was—a purchase of the interest of the company and not that of the Viceroy of Egypt—which was mooted in 1874; and it was to this proposal that Lord Derby made the pertinent reply that it was useless to talk of buying a property which was not in the market. The notion of putting pressure upon M. de Lesseps and the shareholders to dispose of their property against their will was out of the question; and, as for a voluntary sale, Lord Derby "thought it sufficient to say that no such offer has been put before us." This is sufficient to dispose of the assertion that English statesmen had "long contemplated the contingency of the purchase of the Canal by some means." The only sort of transfer which has ever been even talked of was the transfer of the company's rights to an International Commission; and a proposition to that effect (which, as Lord Derby said, had not been made, and which he "had no reason to think would be made") can scarcely be described as a "contemplated contingency." As to whether the contingency of a purchase from the Viceroy had been long contemplated or not, the evidence afforded by the concluding despatches of the series published to-day is decisive. Lord Derby said to the Duc d'Harcourt on the 27th ult., the day after the purchase was announced, "It was only at the beginning of the present week that we knew the intentions and need of the Khedive to sell his shares." There was thus no long contemplation at all. The resolution to buy the Khedive's shares had either to be completed or abandoned at a few days' notice; and it is the fact that attracts the Government the credit naturally due to those who not only wisely, but, what is far more difficult, with readiness at a critical conjuncture.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any percep ible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 93, Oxford-street, W.C.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times*, December 1.)

General Ignatieff, if any one, is able to tell the world what Russia thinks of the Eastern Question, and how she would set about the solution of it. He is also one of those diplomatists who disdain to fence themselves round with mystery or silence, and certainly nothing could be more straightforward than his explanation in the remarkable letter from Pera which we published yesterday. He described the state of Turkey to our Special Correspondent as frankly as if he were a mere spectator, and he did not seek to hide the hopes of Russia. It was at the invitation of the Sultan himself, General Ignatieff tells us, that he recently went to see His Majesty, and he laid bare the evils which are killing the Empire. After doing so he "blandly and benevolently suggested Reform." But he knows and openly says that reform is absolutely hopeless. "He speaks," says our Correspondent, "like a man who looks at a drowning wretch and bids him strike out and swim, knowing all the time that the man cannot swim, and must sink deeper and deeper at every stroke." Unhappily, the words of the Russian Ambassador are as true as they are frank. They are startling merely because he has the courage to say on the house-tops what all the Statesmen of Europe, and among them those of Turkey herself, are whispering in corners. We ourselves have set the example of frankness in this matter, because we are convinced that nothing will so tend to bring about a peaceful solution of the Eastern Question as a contempt for the foolish mystery with which it has been surrounded. General Ignatieff certainly leaves nothing to be desired on this score, and the English people may profitably study the series of incontestable facts which he placed before our Correspondent.

The General takes us back, in the first place, to the eve of the Crimean War. Turkey was then going to pieces as she is now, but the process was slower. The Czar was too impatient to wait the operation of natural causes, and he found that he had made a miscalculation as to the temper of the "Sick Man's" friends. But, although he failed for the moment, the Crimean War hastened instead of putting off the end, and now the Ottoman Empire is going to pieces so fast that Russia herself is a little alarmed at the rate. The reforms promised by the late Sultan have turned out to be little more than words, and they have simply whetted the appetite of the Christian subjects of the Porte for equality of rights. The Rayahs, although much better off than they were twenty years ago, are more discontented than ever. Two of the Provinces are in open revolt, and others would need little encouragement to follow their example. Court, Civil Service, Army, and Police, are all so feeble and corrupt that they cannot keep the peace. Even if they were able to cope with the discontent of Turkey itself, they would be no match for the chronic disaffection bred by the nationalities on the borders of the Empire. There was a time when the Christian States would have helped the Sultan to reduce his subjects to submission. They did so when Mehemet Ali proved to be more than a match for his Sovereign. This country then intervened at the risk of having to fight with France. But the feverish negotiations and the hopes of that time have so lost every thread of connection with present possibilities that, although only thirty-five years old, they read like a chapter of ancient history. It is with a kind of sharp surprise we remember that some of the men who took part in the diplomatic contest, and notably M. Thiers, are still alive. Turkey has completed the process of disillusion by borrowing two hundred millions in twenty years, by flinging the money away, and repaying her creditors with promises. General Ignatieff was equally frank when he spoke about the impossibility of Reform. Taking the case of Herzegovina, he repeated the words he had addressed to the Sultan, and never was a less courtly or a more truthful message addressed to Sovereign:—"Can you prevent your Slavs from communing with the Austrian Slavs, from exchanging their ideas, reciprocating their sympathies, and indulging their common aspirations? The terms on which Austria bases her sway are political, religious and social equality. Do you think your Christian subjects will long submit to see their most sacred rights trampled upon by your Mussulmans? And do you think your neighbours' subjects will long be restrained from vindicating those rights in their oppressed brethern's behalf?" It is easy to say that the Sultan ought at once to disarm disaffection by granting to Christians equality of rights with Moslems, but would need a Sultan of revolutionary boldness even to make such an attempt, and there is no reason to suppose that the present Ruler has freed himself from the narrowest ideas of Mahomedan intolerance. Nor in truth would it matter much even if he were a Musulman Voltaire, for the time has passed when any Sultan could change the religious constitution of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks, as our Correspondent says, came to Europe as a garrison, and such they have remained. They have never shown the very faintest capacity either for assimilating the ideas of the peoples they crushed or for leavening the conquered masses with their own. They are as much a foreign army of occupation as they were when they first came from Asia, and, to all appearance, they would continue the same, even if they were to live here for a thousand years. The moment they cease to command and oppress they begin to disappear. Nay, a worse fate even than the loss of power is ever present to their memory. Beneath them lies a subject people, differing from them in religion, hating them only as Eastern Christians can hate Mahomedan oppressors. The Turks know that the moment they loosened the rein their own lives would be in danger. Hence they submit to a ruinous and exclusive conscription rather than allow the Christians to learn the use of arms. They will not, and they dare not, put Christian evidence on the same level as Mahomedan in a Court of Justice. They dare not allow Christian magistrates to have equal power with Mahomedan, or give places of command in the Army to Christian soldiers. Less than real equality would be mere mockery, and if the Sultan were to command it, neither the Ministers, nor the officials, nor the local councils, nor the landowners would obey. They would defeat such an order by sheer stolidity of resistance. Not only would submission destroy the sovereignty of their own creed—a sovereignty which the better class of Musulmans prize more than life itself—but it would not even satisfy the Christians. Our Correspondent justly says that the Rayahs will never accept a less favourable position than their neighbours in Servia and Herzegovina so long as they have the hope of deliverance. It may be said that they are too degraded to cherish such aspirations as those which made the Ionian Islands eager to leave our own mild rule for companionship with their own race. But even if they themselves would be satisfied with justice under the Porte, their friends in Montenegro and Servia would not allow them to settle down into content. The agitation is constant, animated, and resistless. They are reminded that they might be masters of their own soil, and the more quiet the Servians and the Montenegrins are, if they would only throw off the Musulman yoke. Look where we will, there is no hope of lasting peace within the bounds of Ottoman dominion.

This fact having been frankly confessed, and a mountain of pretence thus brushed aside, we come to the duty of the Protecting Powers. Here again General Ignatieff speaks with an openness which shows how far Europe has travelled in little more than a score of years; for the Emperor Nicholas told his schemes of partition to Sir Hamilton Seymour in a diplomatic whisper, and cautioned him to keep them secret from everybody but the members of his own Government. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople sees no need for any further concealment, and he takes the whole world into his confidence. The Turkish troops, he says, cannot put down the rebels, nor can the rebels defeat the troops. But the Czar could let loose Montenegro and Servia if he liked, and, were he to do so, the flames of revolt would spread to Bulgaria, and the whole Empire would soon be the scene of a fight for life. Such a struggle, however, would be so terrible that the great Christian Powers would instantly be forced to attempt to occupy the whole of the Empire. They might thus make an end of Ottoman Dominion, but only at the cost of having to face responsibilities from which the stoutest heart must shrink. What would the Powers do with Turkey? How could they divide it among themselves? Who would lay hands on the priceless possession of Constantinople? The rival States are scarcely able to approach these burning questions in their discussions with each other, and the practical result of disagreement would be indescribably momentous. Nor could they proceed with a light heart even if they were agreed, for what would they do with a Mahomedan minority too proud and fanatical to submit in peace to Christian rule? That difficulty was found so great in Servia that the consequence was the wholesale exodus of the Mussalmans. It is no wonder that Russia shrinks from the responsibility of such a revolution. General Ignatieff admits that Russia would prefer to wait, in the hope that events will solve the perplexities of statesmanship. She can wait the more patiently, he thinks, because time is fighting on the side of her projects. Meanwhile, however, provision must be made to meet the case of Herzegovina. Russia has little wishes that the rebels should be crushed as that they should spread revolt too far and too soon. She dare not help the Sultan to put down a rebellion of men belonging to her own race and professing her own religion. She knows, also, that Turkish reforms would be a mere mockery and only lead to another rising. Our Correspondent infers that the practical result will, sooner or later, be the intervention of a Christian Power in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and that one such step will lead to another. We cannot follow his speculations beyond the rebellious Provinces, but it is easy to see that nothing can give tranquillity to them save the intervention of a great Power for purposes of police.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
Mati Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Rurrschee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyd.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Turkish General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub:
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Pynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rewul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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